

**Amendments to the Claims**

This listing of claims will replace all the prior revisions, and listings of claims in this application.

**Listing of Claims**

1. (Cancelled)

2. (Cancelled)

1 3. (Cancelled)

4. (Cancelled)

5. (Cancelled)

6. (Cancelled)

1 7. (Currently Amended) A method of determining the time  $t_{HOB}$  to a desired Height Of Burst

2 (HOB) of a projectile comprising the steps of:

3 a. determining, through the effect of a sensor on-board the projectile, when the  
4 projectile reaches its apogee after launch;

5 b. measuring the actual time  $t_a$  that it takes said projectile to reach ~~its~~ the apogee after  
6 launch; and

7 ~~b c.~~ c. calculating the time to the desired ~~time-of-burst~~ Height Of Burst  $t_{HOB}$  based  
8 upon the actual time  $t_a$ ;

9 wherein said on-board sensor is one selected from the group consisting of:

10            accelerometric sensor, gyroscopic sensor, velocity sensor, global positioning  
1            sensor, inertial sensor, and MEMs.

1    8. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 7 wherein the calculating step **b** c above  
2    comprises setting the  $t_{HOB}$  as a percentage X% of  $t_a$  wherein said percentage is less than  
3    100% and wherein  $t_{HOB} = t_a + X\%t_a$

1    9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 8 wherein said percentage of  $t_a$  is calculated  
2    as follows:

3            if  $t_a > 12$  seconds then down leg time = 90% of  $t_a$ ;  
4            if  $12 \text{ sec} > t_a > 9$  seconds then down leg time = 70% of  $t_a$ ;  
5            if  $9 \text{ sec} > t_a > 7$  seconds then down leg time = 10% of  $t_a$ ;  
6            if  $t_a < 7$  seconds then there may be a malfunction and the projectile should be  
7            disabled.

1    10. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 7 wherein said step **b** c is calculated as  
2    follows:

3            
$$t_{HOB} = t_a + \sqrt{t_a^2 - 2 \times HOB/g + C}$$

4            where  $g = 9.81 \text{ m/sec}^2 = 32 \text{ ft/sec}^2$   
5            and C = correction factor.

11. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 10 wherein said correction factor C is  
2    calculated as follows:

3            if  $t_a > 12$  seconds then C = 1.0 sec;  
4            if  $12 \text{ sec} > t_a > 9$  seconds then C = 0.75 sec;  
5            if  $9 \text{ sec} > t_a > 7$  seconds then C = 0.5 sec;

6           if  $t_a < 7$  seconds then there may be a malfunction and the projectile should be  
7           disabled.